

# LABOR CLARION

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## Settlement of Longshore Strike Seems Assured

Inflammatory Utterances by "Prominent Citizens" and "Vigilante" Outrages

PREDICTIONS were being freely made this week that the striking longshore and maritime workers would go back to work on Monday next, with the assurance that all matters in dispute with the employers would be submitted to the National Longshoremen's Board for arbitration.

Following agreement with the ship-owners over the week-end that they also would submit to arbitration the demands of the maritime unions, after an election had been held to determine who would represent the workers, the President's board took steps to institute such an election at the earliest possible moment.

The result of the balloting by the Longshoremen's Unions of the various Pacific Coast ports on the question of submitting their demands to arbitration of the board was not known on Wednesday night, when this was written. However, the general opinion seemed to be that the vote would be favorable. The first of the ballots were opened on Tuesday night under the supervision of Dr. Louis Bloch, acting for the President's board. The count was to be conducted by Thomas E. Elliott, associate solicitor of the Department of Labor; Patrick A. Donoghue, chief examiner of the National Labor Relations Board; Edward Fitzgerald, Department of Labor conciliator; Ernest P. Marsh, also a conciliator; Earl C. Crockett and Dwight Palmer, economists of the board, and William Westoby, Herman Sick and Patrick O'Rourke, representing the longshoremen.

Three questions have arisen which must be clarified before the longshoremen return to work. These are: (1) How will the question of hiring halls be arbitrated? (2) What will be done with the strike-breakers? (3) How shall return of the seamen to work be effectuated?

W. S. Morris of Tacoma, representing the district executive board of the I. L. A., was named to represent the entire Coast organization in a clarification of the three points, and will confer separately with board members.

Previous to the opening of the first ballots board members held a series of separate conferences with longshoremen, marine crafts, and employers.

One of the major topics of discussion was whether the longshoremen will return to work before the seamen's peace is made. This was also a question at a general meeting of Bay District longshoremen in Eagles' Hall Tuesday night.

Edward Vandeleur, chairman, and George Kidwell, secretary, of the general strike committee, sat in on the meetings with board members in an effort to aid the formation of a complete plan for peace.

### Sympathy Strike Ends

One week from the calling of a general strike in San Francisco in sympathy with the striking longshoremen and maritime workers found the city in a state of comparative tranquillity, with most of the strikers returned to work, the military forces being withdrawn and business being generally resumed.

The calling off of the sympathy strike on Thurs-

### Arbitration Indorsed

The vote of the members of the International Longshoremen's Association on the question of arbitration, complete with the exception of several small locals which will not affect the result, was announced yesterday. The question voted on was, "Will the International Longshoremen's Association agree to submit to arbitration by the National Longshoremen's Board the issues in dispute in the longshoremen's strike and be bound by the decision of the board?"

The total vote cast was 7849, of which 6378 were "Yes" and 1471 "No."

The San Francisco local voted 2014 to 722 in favor of the proposal; Oakland, 302 to 37; San Pedro, 1211 to 149; Portland, 795 to 33; Seattle, 763 to 103, and Tacoma, 464 to 87. The smaller locals voted overwhelmingly in favor of arbitration with the exception of Aberdeen, Wash., where the vote was 175 for and 155 against.

day last furnished the climax to four days of a demonstration by organized labor unique in the history of industrial disputes. During that time, with business at a standstill and with thousands of men idle, fewer arrests were made than in normal times and disturbances were at a minimum. A significant fact was that while the city health authorities had made elaborate preparations for increased hospital facilities, in anticipation of strike casualties, it was a needless gesture as the only hospital cases were such as might have occurred in normal times.

The only instances of lawlessness noted during the four days were not in any sense attributable to strikers and their sympathizers, but are generally believed to have been perpetrated by hot-headed members of the "citizens' committee of 500," who instituted a reign of terror among the radicals by destroying their meeting places, burning their property, attacking the occupants of their halls and in one instance at least causing the death of one of the supposed radicals.

### Way Opened to Arbitration

Following the action of the General Strike Committee on Thursday of last week, in adopting resolutions proposing that "upon acceptance by the shipowners, employers of the striking maritime workers, of the terms of the President's Longshoremen's Board for settlement of this strike, that this general strike committee will accept such a basis for the immediate termination of the strike," and advising "all those unions that are now on strike out of sympathy with the maritime workers and longshoremen to immediately resume work," machinery for the adjustment of the grievances of the strikers was immediately set in motion.

Sunday morning's newspapers announced that

"in a spirit of peace" the shipowners had agreed to arbitration with the maritime unions.

Because this had been the stumbling block in all the strike negotiations it was hoped that the decision would have the effect of inducing the International Longshoremen's Association also to submit all questions at issue between that organization and the Waterfront Employers' Union to arbitration. The longshoremen heretofore had refused to submit the question of hiring halls to arbitration, and also had taken the position that they would not consent to go before an arbitration court unless the demands of the maritime unions also were to be arbitrated.

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### Balloting on Arbitration

A secret ballot of the longshoremen's unions at all Pacific Coast ports was agreed to between the unions affected and the President's board, and the question to be submitted was as follows:

"Will the International Longshoremen's Association agree to submit to arbitration by the National Longshoremen's Board the issues in dispute in the longshore strike and to be bound by the decision of the board?"

Balloting, conducted under the supervision of agents of the federal government, was concluded by Tuesday night.

Governor Merriam at once ordered a major part of the state troops to evacuate the San Francisco waterfront, leaving approximately 1700 men in the area. Originally 5000 comprised the force detailed to strike duty.

\* \* \*

### Adding Fuel to Flames

The New York "Daily News," whose publisher, Captain Medill Patterson, was in San Francisco for the express purpose of observing the recent general sympathetic strike in San Francisco at first hand, published a dispatch from this city dated July 20 which is of more than ordinary interest. It quoted William H. Crocker, banker and society dictator, as follows:

"This strike is the best thing that ever happened to San Francisco. It's costing us money, certainly. We've lost millions on the waterfront in the last few months. But it's a good investment—a marvelous investment. It's solving the labor problem for years to come, perhaps forever.

"Mark my words. When this nonsense is out of the way and men have been driven back to their jobs we won't have to worry about them any more. They'll have learned their lesson. Not only do I believe we'll never have another general strike, but I don't think we'll have a strike of any kind in San Francisco during this generation. Labor is licked."

The Labor Clarion is well aware that many San Francisco business men, confident in the belief that with the aid of the militia the time was ripe for a fight to the bitter end with labor, were



determined to "drive the unions into the bay," as one unnamed enthusiast expressed it. Cooler judgment prevailed and officials and civic organizations worked with representatives of labor to bring about an adjustment of the strike by peaceable means.

Crocker no doubt was one of the business group mentioned by a prominent citizen who interested himself in the settlement when he said that although there were "reds" in the labor movement there were probably just as violent radicals and incendiaries among the business element.

Probably it is just as well that Crocker's arrogant talk of "driving back to work" American workers was not made public here during the strike. No representative of the "red" element made a more provocative statement.

As to the piffle about labor being "licked," that has been peddled by petty tyrants ever since the "Todpudde martyrs" were transported to Australia a century ago; and with each "licking" labor has emerged with something gained and has continued to grow in strength and influence.

Men of the Crocker stripe, born with a silver spoon in their mouths and taught from infancy to absorb the philosophy of the European (and especially the English) aristocracy, that labor's mission on earth is to minister to the wants of the "upper classes," are due for a rude awakening. And if violent revolution should ever prevail in this country men of this stamp would be responsible for it.

Banker Crocker may rest assured that his "marvelous investment" in strike-breaking has gone the way of other get-rich-quick schemes. Not only is he wrong about putting an end to strikes in San Francisco, but he may rest assured that labor will strike whenever and wherever injustice and tyranny can be met in no other way.

\* \* \*

#### Shipowners' Statement

The following statement was issued by the shipowners on Saturday last:

"Seeking a solution of the remaining questions at issue in the waterfront strike, representatives

of the Waterfront Employers' Union, of the steamship companies, of the San Francisco Industrial Association and of the six newspapers of the San Francisco Bay Area held an all-day conference yesterday.

"The employers had agreed with the President's mediation board to arbitrate all differences with the longshoremen and to bargain collectively with the maritime unions if and when they select representatives under the direction of the board. The employers have not heretofore agreed to arbitrate with the maritime unions.

"In view of the stand of the Teamsters' Union in returning to work, and other developments to bring about industrial peace and harmony, the members of this conference believed that in the event the Longshoremen's Union should vote to submit all differences to arbitration by the President's board, the steamship owners should agree to add to their offer already made and should agree to arbitrate hours, wages and working conditions with the maritime unions.

"Following the conference, steamship representatives consulted the numerous companies involved and have obtained their adherence to a plan of arbitration if the Longshoremen's Union will make such a course possible."

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#### "Labor Has Been Exploited"

In a communication to the press J. W. Maillard, Jr., president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, refers to the recent sympathetic strike in San Francisco as "treason," and he continues:

"We are told by the highest authority that the 'general strike' was called for the purpose of repudiating alien leadership in San Francisco. That repudiation has been accomplished by untold injuries to public citizens, by the destruction of property, and by the loss of more than one hundred millions of dollars of business to San Francisco. It is our job to see that the repudiation of alien leadership can never again cost us so great a toll."

For the benefit of Maillard and others who think with him, let it be understood that "the highest authority" he speaks of is mistaken. The strike was called to emphasize the wrongs of labor, not only as applied to the longshore and maritime workers, but to workers in general who have been the victims of a "raw deal" of exploitation, as so frankly admitted by the Chamber of Commerce president. It was an almost spontaneous outburst. Alien leadership has never been a problem of San Francisco labor.

In a more sensible vein, and one which it is hoped will have its effect on his colleagues of the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Association, Maillard continues:

"With admiration for the conservative leaders and for the rank and file of labor for the patience and loyalty with which they have borne their share of the burden during the years of depression, it is our job to see that those isolated instances in which labor has been exploited shall be corrected, and it is our job to see that consti-

tuted authority be upheld and that the rights of every man and woman in San Francisco from this day on shall be protected."

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#### Savagery by "Vigilantes"

While the city of San Francisco was occupied by some five thousand state troops, and the city police force had been augmented by the addition of several hundred patrolmen, a series of outrages against property and individual liberty was perpetrated, accompanied by brutal beatings of alleged "reds," which has had no equal for savagery in all the history of labor troubles in California. That the police were aware of the identity of the "vigilantes" is common report.

The activities of the peace guardians seem to have been confined to "mopping up" after the various raids and arresting every person found on the premises and booking them on various charges, including vagrancy, disturbing the peace, distributing communistic literature, and so forth.

No intimation that any members of the raiding parties have been arrested or even interrupted in their depredations has been noticed in the reports of police activities.

The situation grows out of a hysterical campaign inaugurated by the newspapers, which have insisted that the waterfront strike and subsequent sympathetic strike were engineered by communists. That it was part of the plan to terrorize strikers there can be no doubt.

\* \* \*

#### Judge Remains Calm

Not all the law-enforcement agencies have been enmeshed in the hysteria and it is refreshing to know that at least one of the local judiciary has not been rushed off his feet.

Judge Sylvain J. Lazarus, in Municipal Court, before whom hundreds of men and women arrested in the numerous communist raids were arraigned, declared on Monday:

"We must be calm in hearing these cases. The heat of the strike has passed. Some of these men are just helpless unemployed. We must not be severe on them. We must separate the sheep from the goats—the goats being the regular agitators with records."

Referring to a recent police raid on a Howard street lot, in which numbers were arrested under what were termed brutal circumstances, Judge Lazarus said:

"I am disgusted to think that this good old town should have acted like a pack of mad wolves. I don't know who is responsible, but it should be traced back to its source. Boys never before arrested were thrown in jail for a week, and aging men were also subjected to that humiliation. My heart bleeds for them."

In the case of a young man arrested in the raids the judge said:

"If it had been the son of a leading financier caught in that Howard street lot there would have been such a stir it would have turned the town upside down."

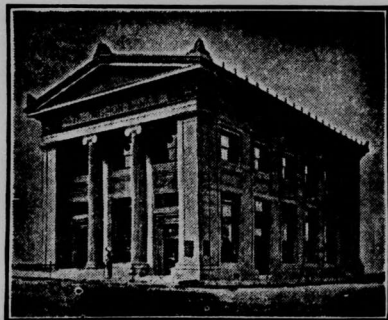
"A decent and manly examination of the acts of government should be not only tolerated but encouraged."—William Henry Harrison.

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## Heywood Broun Intimates Unions Are Only Barrier Against Fascism

An incident in connection with the "general strike" in San Francisco that may have reverberations in the history of the demonstration that set the world to wondering and discussing its probable effects on political and economic developments was furnished by the San Francisco "News" of Tuesday last. In an early edition appeared the article by Heywood Broun which is printed below. In subsequent editions it was conspicuous by its absence. What caused the withdrawal of Mr. Broun's effusion? Did some big local advertiser protest and threaten? Did the mayor's committee of 500 call attention to the fate of the office of the "Western Worker" and other communist enterprises which had been destroyed in spite of the "watchfulness" of the police and city officials? Or did the editor decide that the time was inappropriate for such a frank statement? One guess is as good as another. Read it and form your own conclusions:

It takes two sides to make a general strike. I cannot go along with the trend of editorial comment which fastens the blame for a difficult and dangerous situation upon the union members. For instance, Mr. Walter Lippman notes in passing the assertion that the action was thrust upon the workers by the refusal of the shipowners to concede two reasonable demands. Apparently Mr. Lippman is disposed to disregard his charge as a matter of no importance. "But what," he writes, "is the state of affairs that has actually been brought about by the decision of organized labor to fight the shipowners with a general strike? A conflict between one group of employees and one group of employers has been transformed into a conflict between organized labor on the one hand and, on the other, the general public, the city, the state, and perhaps ultimately the federal government."

It seems to me that Mr. Lippman grossly underestimates the intelligence of the general public. And I think he is unfair in charging an entire community with moral cowardice. "I do not know," said Edmund Burke, "the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people." Even when the problem has been scaled down to a single city I doubt if Walter Lippman is competent to draw up such a scathing indictment of San Francisco.

As I understand his contention it preaches the belief that every citizen under the stress of acute discomfort will be willing to lose sight of principle and knuckle down to an acceptance of the will of private capitalists. In the present situation Mr. Lippman enunciates a radical doctrine to which I cannot subscribe. He seems to argue that the whim of a small group of shipping owners ought to be dignified under such terms as the city, the state, and perhaps ultimately the federal government. Mr. Lippman, I think, is far too cynical.

### Public Has Rights

America is not yet ready to let a small and pernickety group of employers identify themselves as embodying the state, the city and the federal government. The public has rights, and one of them is to go back constantly to the original problem involved. Any member of the public has a right to say, "Why should I have to take all this grief and turmoil simply because a small group of willful men insist that in their hiring halls they will not permit a reasonable apportionment of the jobs?"

Mr. William Randolph Hearst joins Mr. Lipp-

man in a bland denial of democratic principles. "Every service essential to the life of the community," writes the elder advocate of safety first, "must be taken in hand by special corps of citizens representing the best intelligence and directing power within the city. Private pursuits must be laid aside and the most experienced and efficient men in the community must dedicate their abilities to its service and to its rescue from this all-embracing threat."

Quite obviously Mr. Hearst goes a bit beyond the position which Walter Lippman was prepared to take just around the time of the last deadline. Mr. Lippman has said no more than to express the attitude of certain confused people in a particular community. Mr. Hearst, or his agent, seems to suggest that now is the time for America to try its experiment of out and out fascism.

### March on Rome

I am aware that this word has been employed a little carelessly. Only the other day a rooter at the Yankee Stadium was incensed because the umpire called "Strike" when a ball passed a little below the knees of Babe Ruth. Rising to full height, the embattled fan shook his fist at the official and shouted out, "You fascist!" But when anybody begins to talk about a little selected group taking charge of affairs and wiping out the threat of the masses I think that we are being urged to take the road down which Hitler swaggered. I will agree with all the editorial writers who view the San Francisco situation with alarm. But I think they are looking in the wrong direc-

tion. A few have even seen the San Francisco strike as the beginning of the proletarian revolution.

To me it seems another march on Rome. Look at the facts—a small group of employers brought about a strike through refusing to make certain minor though vital concessions. It is now suggested that an alliance of "efficient men in the community," should take over the task of administering civic affairs. Ironically enough this little knot of faithful thinkers might quite possibly be made up of the same small number of employers who fomented the general strike. Their action may not have been as stupid as it seems. Possibly the business men of the Coast decided that this was the proper time to take things over.

Fortunately the more than 40,000 men who are out constitute an army which is fighting for our rights. The police and the National Guard ought to stand with them shoulder to shoulder because the union members constitute the only barrier which lies between San Francisco and a brown shirt front. The workers are fighting for the union and I refer both to their own and that one in which we all live and have our being. You cannot indict an entire nation. No more can a free people fighting against tyranny be terrorized by cannon, tanks and the various gases which make those near at hand a little sick. Sometimes you can even get the effect here in New York. And so I still think that the lawless employers should be restrained and if they don't like it here I see no possible objection to sending them back where they came from.

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## Publicity for Labor Activities

The lack of publicity facilities in connection with the activities of organized labor never were more strikingly exemplified than during the recent strike. The glaring inaccuracies and biased editorial opinions expressed were not all due to lack of reliable information on the part of the daily newspapers. And of course there was no excuse for the misleading headlines which were the cause of most complaints.

But the unfairness of the newspapers was no excuse for the demand that boycotts be placed upon them because of their editorial policies and utterances. It will be a sad day for American democracy when organized labor shall lend itself to any campaign to limit the freedom of the press. We must be in position to accord to our opponents the same freedom of expression that we demand for ourselves.

It is not at all unlikely that had there been a labor daily in existence during the exciting days commencing with the waterfront and marine strike and extending through the military occupation and the inauguration of the sympathetic strike it would have been open to attack by the officials and employers on similar grounds of unfairness. Not even the editor of a labor newspaper is as impartial and accurate in giving the news of an industrial struggle as perhaps he should be. Human nature crops out and it is expected that he shall at least not give the enemy the advantage.

Not all the newspapers were intentionally unjust to labor, and in at least one instance—that of the "News"—there was evident a disposition to deal fairly with the cause of the strikers. Editorially it took a stand for fair treatment of the workers.

But the unions themselves should be better represented in the newspaper field. In the Labor Clarion they have the nucleus of a newspaper that should be extended to meet the situation whenever the occasion may arise. It should be placed in the hands of every worker and his family and developed into an agency for the general advancement of the labor movement in San Francisco and California. The sixty thousand union workers in this city have it within their power at a trifling cost to unions and individuals to make this publication a powerful adjunct to the movement.

If all the unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council were sufficiently interested in putting their cause before the people and their own membership they would follow the example of some of the unions who now subscribe for the Labor Clarion for their entire membership. Newspapers can not be conducted without funds; and the measure of support accorded them determines the scope of their usefulness. It is a matter for

regret that instead of an official journal which is the product of one lone worker the Labor Council is not in position to publish a newspaper which would require and justify the employment of at least half a dozen capable trade unionists who would be able to keep in touch with every problem of local labor interest.

With the co-operation of the union workers of San Francisco such a newspaper is a possibility. Will the rank and file of the unions give that co-operation and help to enlarge the usefulness of the Labor Clarion to the labor movement?

## An Insult to Americans

An outgrowth of the anti-"red" hysteria is a movement on the part of so-called "patriotic" individuals and organizations to induce employers to compel their employees to sign a pledge of allegiance to the United States government.

There can, of course, be no objection to individuals pledging themselves anew to loyalty every day in the week, just as they repeat their religious creed. But to impugn the loyalty of workers by compulsive signing of such a pledge is an insult to the intelligence as well as the loyalty of the American worker.

The excuse for such action is the attempt to "weed out" disloyalists and communists. The best way to show one's loyalty to America is to observe its laws and traditions. Mere lip service proves nothing, especially where compulsion is used.

And who are these employers that they should propound a test of their workers' loyalty? Man for man, the worker will stand the test of law observance and attachment to American ideals with the employers of the country and not suffer by the comparison. The American worker, and especially the organized worker, is far more often an idealist and a firm believer in the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States than is the employer. And it has too often been his devotion to these principles that has aroused the enmity of the employing class.

A good idea would be to round up the "volunteer vigilantes" who have been so much in evidence of late and suggest pledges of loyalty to them. Another good hint to the employer who would eradicate communism is to deal with his employees as good Americans, and entitled to American conditions. Injustice and tyranny breed "red" doctrines.

## Child Labor Amendment

The child labor amendment to the United States Constitution, which was passed by Congress in 1924 by a vote of 297 to 69 in the House and 61 to 23 in the Senate, and which had the indorsement of all political parties and Presidential candidates, has been ratified by twenty states. Before it can be incorporated into the fundamental law of the land it must receive the favorable action of sixteen additional states. The wording of the amendment is as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by Congress."

The proposed amendment, therefore, is not a law regulating child labor, but an enabling act giving Congress power to legislate on the subject of child labor, which under a Supreme Court decision is now beyond its jurisdiction. Supporters of the amendment contend that a federal law would embody standards similar to those of the child labor provisions in the temporary industrial codes which expire in 1935, thus making permanent the child labor gains which have been secured through N.R.A., according to the "Literary Digest."

The amendment has been termed "the child's bill of rights," and has the indorsement of President Roosevelt and most of the members of his cabinet.

Although fourteen states ratified the amendment in 1933, the last year has been one of unbroken defeat. For the second time Louisiana declined to ratify, and in New York, Kentucky, South Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Rhode Island and Massachusetts ratification was blocked by one or both legislative branches.

States which have taken favorable action are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

No time limit is set for ratification, and it may be presented continuously until all states have acted.

One of the surprising features of the campaign waging around the attempt to outlaw child labor by the federal government is the list of opponents of the measure, which includes Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Elihu Root, chairman of the "New York Committee Opposed to Ratification"; William E. Guthrie and Alfred E. Smith.

The reasons assigned for opposition seem fantastic in view of the fact that the measure was drawn up by a group of American lawyers headed by the very able Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, lately deceased. It was introduced in the Senate by former Senator Samuel M. Shortridge of California, and in the House by Israel M. Foster of Ohio.

An intensive campaign is promised for 1935 to obtain ratification by the sixteen states yet necessary to make the amendment effective. Union labor will be one of the chief factors in this struggle, as it has been in each state where action has been taken.

## Organized Labor Mourns

Death has inflicted a great loss on the organized labor movement of America in the removal of Hugh Frayne and John J. Manning from the scene of their usefulness.

Both veterans in the movement, they had spent practically their whole adult lives in the service of their fellow men. Their places will be hard to fill.

The loss of these two loyal workers in the cause of labor will be keenly felt. But the inspiration of their lives devoted to labor's uplift should be felt, especially among the younger union members, and should result in bringing forward young men and women willing and anxious to emulate them in carrying to greater heights the cause to which they devoted themselves.

## STRIKE CONTROL LAUDED

San Francisco organized workers gave a fine demonstration of labor discipline and unity during the general strike. In the face of great provocation from hysterical newspapers and fire-eating anti-union employers, who would crush out all labor organization if they had the power, the striking workers kept cool heads and assisted in maintaining the peace.

Contrary to some reports, they did not try to "starve out" San Francisco, which at no time was even in the remotest danger of starvation.

Wage earners would do well to take with several grains of salt sensational reports coming out of San Francisco. The workers there were not stampeded into striking by "red" agitators, as some newspaper correspondents would have the nation believe. They took the action that they thought best in the circumstances, after full consideration in the light of American traditions of liberty and democracy. They acted within their rights as American citizens, a fact that many of their critics forget.—I. L. N. S.



## From Labor Viewpoint

"The worst way to combat communism is to use communist tactics against it," says the "Chronicle," which is the only utterance in the nature of a rebuke that has appeared in the two morning newspapers relative to the outrages recently committed by the "voluntary vigilantes" (a "Chronicle" expression). Continuing, it wisely remarks: "Only weaklings can be cowed by such methods (raidings of communist centers, etc.), and Russian experience shows that for every timid revolutionist thus suppressed a bolder one takes his place."

The San Francisco "Examiner" says that for the four days during which the city was in the grip of a "general strike" there was practically no violence in the city, "due to the firmness, the tact and the efficiency of the police department." Yet during that time the pages of the "Examiner" contained numerous accounts of outrages against personal property and individual citizens which resulted in hundreds of arrests, in most cases on trumped up charges. And the strange part of the story is that the victims of the outrages, and not the perpetrators, were the ones who were herded to jail.

A most disturbing feature of the waterfront strike, which also was the subject of complaint during the sympathetic strike, was the action of officious members of the military force, and also police officers, in removing union buttons from the clothing of strikers, and even union members employed in necessary food distribution. In some instances the representatives of the state and city authority are reported to have cut off the buttons, with accompanying opprobrious remarks. Officers of the San Francisco Labor Council are investigating these reports, and in all probability some action will be taken.

The same individuals and newspapers that saw in the organized protest of the workers a movement against the government, a "revolution" if you will, had not a word of condemnation for the "patriots" who destroyed private property and savagely assaulted individual citizens for holding economic and political opinions contrary to their own. The one blot on the orderly demonstration furnished by the workers was that it provided an excuse for savagery on the part of "patriotic and public-spirited citizens." Had such depredations been conducted by strikers martial law would have been declared immediately.

Cloakmakers' Local No. 8 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union last week adopted resolutions for the introduction at the meeting of the General Strike Committee reciting that on Tuesday, July 17, "the San Francisco police unleashed a reign of terror, raided the I. L. A. relief kitchen and the Cleaners and Dyers' Union, demolished the Marine Workers' Union and other working class headquarters, arrested several hundred strikers, and brutally assaulted many of them," and that "this deliberate and provocative attack was aimed to terrorize the strikers and thus break the heroic general strike."

The Labor Clarion is indebted to Albert Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, for a reprint of a recent article written by Matthew Woll for "Liberty" magazine. It is entitled "Is Red Russia Striking at American Industry?" Mr. Woll has compiled a most interesting account of "red" activities, and he should continue his investigations. The Labor Clarion suggests as a field for his further endeavors along this line an article on the subject, "How Many Recruits to the Communist Philoso-

phy Are Attributable to the Subversive Activities of the Industrial Association of San Francisco?"

If Heywood Broun's suggestion that there were the makings of a Fascist movement in the attitude of the "patriotic and public-spirited" group which rallied to the support of the ship-owners and waterfront employers in the recent general strike seems a little fantastic, don't be too confident. With the newspaper headlines screeching, "Labor Acts to Rule City," and employers' groups determined that with the aid of the militia, "Now is a good time to wipe out the unions," and Hearst advocating that "every service essential to the life of the city must be taken over by special corps of citizens" representing the privileged interests, it would seem that there is justification for Broun's suggestion.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have recently passed away: Harry H. Grant, member of Machinists' Union No. 68; Captain Carl M. Anderson, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40; Samuel Jackson, International Longshoremen's Association; John Charles Leiser, Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104.

### "WE WON'T RIDE"

Editor Labor Clarion:

There is one effective piece of work that organized labor and those in sympathy with it can accomplish in connection with the strike on the Market Street Railroad, and that is to refuse to ride until matters are satisfactorily settled. Let our motto be, "We Won't Ride."

It can be done easily. Members and sympathizers of unions with their wives and families can and should give assistance by boycotting the Market street railroad cars.

If the company persists in its present indefensible tactics the unions should form "We Won't Ride" clubs, each member to display a "W. W. R." button. The issuance of leaflets showing the contrast in the working conditions between the employees of the company and those of the Municipal line would also help.

At any rate, club or no club, let us remember the job in hand—We Won't Ride. Many are already refusing to ride.

Besides—and this is of prime importance—it would provide the best of spiritual exercise. Gandhi made a success of it and, with determination, so can we.

J. T. HART.

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## N.R.A. and Business

Following is an excerpt from an address by L. A. Ireland, secretary of the Printers' Board of Trade of San Francisco, broadcast over KFRC on July 16 last:

"Under N.R.A. business has been given the right to govern itself under codes of fair competition approved by the President. But some business men, like some union men, object to government in any form, even self-government. They wish to be free to rule or to ruin; to have their own way regardless of the rights of others. Such men, employer or employee, will always preach freedom for themselves to do as they choose, which means dominating the other fellow. But if business men will follow the advice of the President and, as he said when signing the Recovery Act, 'agree to act together and at once, none will be hurt, and millions of workers so long deprived of their right to earn their bread in the sweat of their labor can raise their heads again. The challenge of this law is whether we can sink selfish interest and present a solid front against a common peril. It is a challenge to industry that has long insisted that, given the opportunity to act in unison, it would do much for the general good which has hitherto been unlawful. From today it has that right.' 'Finally,' said the President, 'this law is a challenge to our whole people. There is no power in America that can force against the public will such action as we require, but there is no group in America that can withstand the force of an aroused public opinion.'

"There are two forces in American industry which can do much in the public interest. One is the well organized, properly conducted trade association; the other is that institution known as organized labor. The time is coming, is here, when trade associations and trade unions must do more team work in the public interest, and the National Industrial Recovery Act gives full expression to that thought. We need no super-government in this country. We need no black shirts here. Nor is there a place in this free country for any group of selfish, misguided, or self-righteous individuals in industry, organized labor, or the body politic to organize for the purpose of striking terror into the hearts of free men and women. We must not permit racketeers or those who work in secret and in the dark to gain control of business and industry, and if we insist upon distinctly democratic government—government by the consent of the governed—and do our part, we shall prove that America knows how, and that after all most of us believe that if we 'first seek the Kingdom of God and His righteousness' all things needed will be added unto us."

### ONE-SIDED EDITORIALS

A lady who canceled her subscription to one of the daily newspapers sends to the secretary of the Labor Council a copy of her letter to the publisher. It is in part as follows: "It goes without saying that thousands of workingmen and their families pay you promptly each month their subscription to your paper. During the present strike your front-page editorials solemnly admonished the workers of the grave injustice of calling a general strike. But I failed to note any admonitions directed toward industrialists in regard to justice for the workingman, or any appeal for a living wage, for decent working conditions, for just distribution of jobs and for peace and security for those who work. There was no word about the abuses nor the exploitation labor has suffered—not a word. Again, there were many admonitory exhortations for the employees—but none for the employers."

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.



## Union Label Advocate Is Removed by Death

John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor since 1917, died at his home in Washington, D. C., July 17.

Mr. Manning spent his entire life in the interest of the American labor movement, being prominent in local, state and national organizations.

He was born in Troy, N. Y., and was secretary-treasurer of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union with headquarters in Troy, and represented that organization at conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

From that organization he became affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America, serving as an organizer and assistant editor of the official journal of this organization, "The Garment Worker."

From the United Garment Workers of America he was selected as secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at the convention of the department, held in Baltimore, Md., June, 1917. He was a charter member of the department and one of the first vice-presidents. He was prominently associated with prison labor work, being a member of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

In March, 1932, he received a letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt, then governor of New York State, expressing his appreciation of the splendid services he had rendered in connection with the activities of the Advisory Committee on Prison Industries.

He was a member of the National War Labor

Board and also of the Council of National Defense.

The American labor movement honored him by sending him as a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in 1910, and in 1930 he was sent as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Manning was 65 years of age, and is survived by his widow and one daughter. Funeral services were held in St. Anthony's Church and interment was in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Washington.

### COMMUNITY CHEST DONATIONS

Recent spring campaigns of community chests raised 101 per cent of the amount secured last year, as compared with 84 per cent in the community chest campaigns of last fall and winter, according to a statement received by Ray W. Smith, executive secretary of the Community Chest. Approximately \$5,133,000 was raised by seventeen cities holding community chest campaigns in April and May. The increase of 1 per cent over the previous year is in itself a small gain except in contrast with the fall and winter chests, which decreased 16 per cent from the year before.

### Agreement Reached in San Jose For Pay Increases for Butchers

Agreements signed between San Jose meat workers and the Santa Clara County Meat Dealers' Association last week permanently removed the specter of meatless days from the city and valley, says a dispatch to the "Chronicle." According to Earl Moorhead, secretary of the union, slaughter house workers' pay was raised from \$35 to \$37.50 per week; sausage makers from \$42 to \$45; truck drivers from \$36 to \$37.50, and sales service truck drivers from \$33 to \$37.50.

## Minneapolis Faced With General Strike

As a general sympathy strike loomed, 7000 truck drivers began their second walkout of the year in Minneapolis last week.

The strike aimed to stop all truck transportation, with the exception of milk wagons, ice, brewery, oil, city and sanitary trucks. Taxis were allowed to operate.

Strike leaders said the ultimate goal was to tie up all transportation and to enlist the aid of all workers in a general strike if necessary.

Governor Floyd B. Olson and E. H. Dunnigan, federal negotiator, made strenuous last-minute attempts to stave off the walkout. A peace proposal submitted by the governor was rejected by representatives of twenty-two employers of the city market district, focal point of the dispute. The group submitted a counter-proposal, which was turned down by the General Drivers and Helpers' Local No. 574.

The controversy has centered about demands of the union for increased wages and the right to represent so-called "inside" workers in negotiations.

Bloody conflicts with police have resulted in intense bitterness on the part of union labor.

### Prevailing Wage Rate Restored By Presidential Proclamation

President Roosevelt in one of his last official acts before sailing on a summer vacation signed an executive order restoring to operation the provisions of the Davis-Bacon act, requiring that employees and workers on government building and construction projects shall be paid "not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature" in the same locality. Provisions of this law had been previously suspended by the President in a proclamation on June 5.

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(COPY)  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE CITY AND County of San Francisco, State of California—Sir: Please take notice that I, Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of the crime of murder, first degree, in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and sentenced to death by said court on the 24th day of February, 1917, and commuted to serve life in prison in the state prison at San Quentin, will apply to his excellency, Frank F. Merriam, governor of the State of California, for a pardon of his sentence. Kindly sign the acknowledgement herewith and return to Thomas J. Mooney, at San Quentin Prison. Respectfully,

THOMAS J. MOONEY.

State Prison at San Quentin, Calif., July 19, 1934.  
City and County of San Francisco } ss:  
State of California }

I, Matthew Brady, district attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, do hereby acknowledge receipt of notice from Thomas J. Mooney that he intends to apply to the governor of the State of California for a pardon.

(Signed) MATTHEW BRADY.

District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco. 27-3-10-17



## Strike Continues on Market St. Railway

The strike of platform men of the Market Street Railway, which went into effect on Monday, July 16, the date on which the sympathetic strike was called in support of the maritime and waterfront unions, is still in effect. The company insists on the men returning to work immediately and leaving the question of higher wages to the arbitration of the State Railroad Commission and the union insists on the right to submit its case to an independent tribunal.

In the meantime the company is furnishing a rather ragged service with the aid of strike-breakers. But few cars are running and the service is entirely suspended at nightfall.

The striking union employees of the company met Monday at the Building Trades Temple. W. E. Thompson, president of Carmen's Union No. 1004, said the meeting voted to affirm the stand of the union for better wages and working conditions, and to remain on strike until the company consents to submit the dispute to arbitration.

"All we ask now is that the company submit all differences and grievances of its striking employees to any impartial arbitration board," Thompson said.

P. J. O'Brien, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees of America, who is aiding in carrying on the strike, said:

"We have tried in every possible way to get the company officials to sit down with our committee and iron out the dispute across the table, or else submit the whole case to a board of arbitration. Further, we have been willing to submit our case to the President's Longshoremen's Board, or any unbiased board."

Asked about his stand on the wage question, Thompson said the union was willing to leave the question of wages and hours to the board of arbitration. He added:

"We only want what is fair in wages, together with a bona fide agreement with the company covering the terms of award made by the arbitration board."

"The union can not recognize the profit-sharing plan of the company, because it could not continue to be a union if it did. Generally speaking, the platform men on the Market Street Railway get 50 cents an hour, compared with 75 cents an hour the platform men on the Municipal Railway receive. Furthermore, we work longer hours than the municipal line employees do."

## WARNS AGAINST "COMPLACENCY"

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in an address at Racine, Wis., last week, urged American working men and women to guard the strike as their most effective weapon against exploitation. He characterized the opponents of the aims of the striking union members in San Francisco as "people determined to exploit labor." "Where men are denied the privilege of exercising their rights," he added, "they must strike. May labor never become so complacent as to refuse to strike." He declared that unorganized labor, with its lack of power to combat oppressive conditions, is the real menace to industrial peace.

## CASEY VICTIM OF OUTRAGE

The home of Michael Casey, president of Teamsters' Union No. 85, and vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was "bombed" last Monday night with creosote missiles. Two men were arrested in connection with the outrage, which was said by the police to have been participated in by four "striking maritime workers." The "bombing" occurred just before midnight, the destructive chemical being thrown through a front window of the residence. Casey had been threatened repeatedly recently.

## Increased Wages and Back Pay for Miners

Local No. 18 of the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers won a big victory for the North Idaho miners employed by the Sunshine mine in the decision of the Seattle Regional Labor Board on the demand of the union for a wage increase and back pay which they claimed was due the miners because of illegal wage reductions which the company, a signatory of the President's Re-employment Agreement, made in connection with the establishment of the five-day week.

The Labor Board's decision found the officials of the company had violated both the letter and the spirit of the Re-employment Agreement and recommended that the company pay thousands of dollars due the miners in back wages from the time the cut was made in the fall of 1933.

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## Death of Hugh Frayne Is Mourned by Labor

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York since 1910, and prominently identified with American labor for more than thirty years, died on July 12 at the Wickersham Hospital in New York City. He was 65 years old.

Mr. Frayne, who was one of Samuel Gompers' trusted friends and lieutenants, was born in Scranton, Pa., and maintained his home there all his life. When 8 years old he began working as a breaker boy in a Scranton coal mine. Later he learned the sheet metal trade, and in 1901 he became general vice-president of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union. Nine years later he was appointed to his position in the American Federation of Labor.

During the world war he served on the War Industries Board as a representative of labor, and he was chairman of the labor division until the board was dissolved. He was keenly interested in prison reform, and served on several New York prison boards. He insisted that prison labor must not be allowed to compete with free labor. In 1920 he was awarded a gold medal by the National Commission on Prisons and Prison Labor for his work. In 1923 he received the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of war service.

Mr. Frayne was widely recognized as an authority on trade union law and jurisprudence. He fought the use of labor injunctions, and he was among the first who advocated a general five-day week to alleviate growing unemployment.

The funeral was held in Scranton, Pa., and was attended by many prominent labor officials.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

There will be a special meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union next Sunday, July 29, at 1:00 o'clock p. m., in Convention hall of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The meeting is called to consider a proposition from the Employing Printers' Association of San Francisco affecting the union scale in commercial offices. Every job printer, in particular, should be present. Remember, next Sunday!

At the referendum election held last Wednesday the proposition presented to the membership for a 1 per cent assessment upon earnings was carried by a vote of 464 to 202. Members will take notice that this assessment applies to JULY earnings and that an additional one per cent to that called for on the current monthly bulletin will be collected from all active members, beginning with this week's monthly chapel collections.

Frank Corey was taken to the San Francisco hospital this week. He has been in a critical condition for several days.

President Hollis was taken seriously ill last week and is still confined to his home. Thursday morning he was reported to be considerably improved. Secretary-Treasurer Michelson has made steady progress, and may leave the hospital soon. The membership is united in wishing for their speedy recovery.

An appeal has been taken by the U. T. A. code authority for the Chicago division against a recent ruling of the national co-ordinating committee declaring Evanston, Illinois, not a part of the Chicago metropolitan area. It will be recalled that Chicago Typographical Union officials insisted that the scale of No. 16 should apply in the office of the Evanston "News-Index," and they had been given authority under the code provisions to represent the employees. A strike resulted and the proprietor of the paper made claim that the paper was operating under the graphic arts code and entitled to pay wages required for "cities over 25,000 population" rather than those required for Chicago itself, and that Evanston was a separate locality. The National Editorial Association and the United Typothetae code authorities made separate claims as to jurisdiction, the former sustaining that of the "News-Index" publisher. To persons acquainted with the geographical location of the area and the competitive conditions involved as affecting the printing industry the situation will become readily

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apparent, also that "chiseling" is possible under "codes of fair competition" where common sense does not prevail in making "decisions."

Miss Emma Toland, operator on the "Examiner," is again at work following a three weeks' vacation trip that included the delights of a cruise to Alaska and viewing the scenic beauties of Uncle Sam's farthest north wonderland.

William Pries made a trip to Santa Cruz last week-end and reports having encountered Ellery Hall, former "Sunset" employee and chairman of that chapel. Mr. Hall has been residing in that locality for the past two years, was delighted to again see a former fellow chapelmate, and asked to be remembered to all his San Francisco friends.

Newspaper plants in Wisconsin employing ten or more workers eighteen or more weeks yearly come under the provisions of that state's unemployment insurance act which became effective July 1, the enactment of which was previously reported upon in the news columns of the Labor Clarion.

A fourteen-day strike of union employees of the Knape Co. of Austin, Texas, was settled by the district Federal Labor Board. Printers returned to work for a six-day week of thirty-six hours, as formerly, with assurance that on August 1 their demand for different conditions will be granted. They ask for thirty-five hours in five days, with control of the sixth day for their own substitutes.

An arbitrator in St. Paul decided that printers were not entitled to an increase and that they should continue on present hourly wage rates of 97.2 cents for night and 91.1 cents for day work, 46½ hours, which rates are 10 per cent lower than the "peak" times. The union has indicated it will appeal to the international board.

Earl Curtis, Charles Crawford and Jack Adams, all members of the "Chronicle" composing room force, are taking annual vacations, in various localities.

Joseph Faunt le Roy, known to a large majority of the membership for his former helpful activity in union affairs as well as his ability as a compositor in the employ of John Henry Nash, was a visitor at headquarters during the week. He is now located on his orange ranch in southern California, and came north for a short visit. In an auto trip, accompanied by Mrs. Faunt le Roy, he was recently somewhat severely injured when the machine went over an embankment, but his many friends will be glad to learn that he appears on the road to complete recovery.

William Leslie, machinist on the "News," has returned from an "unknown destination" vacation trip. G. B. Davis and L. V. Brewster of the same chapel have also returned to the city, the former having gone to Washington and the latter to Colorado.

James A. Caldewill, 74, proofreader on the Fort Worth "Star-Telegram," celebrated fifty-nine consecutive years in composing rooms on July 4, and fifty-four years as a member of the I. T. U. George W. Mouser has been a member of the composing room force of the San Diego "Tribune" since 1899 and operated the first linotype on that publication. He has been a member of the union since 1893.

A recent meeting of Michigan typographical unions went on record withdrawing their "moral and financial" support from the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, famous Detroit radio priest. It was stated that requests had been made of Father Coughlin to get his printing done in union shops, but that he had declared he would have the work done at places where it costs the least. News of

such an attitude on the part of Father Coughlin will prove most disappointing to members of organized labor.

A new scale for newspaper compositors in Newark, New Jersey, provides for \$51.65 for a five-day week, with working hours remaining the same, the new compensation being a restoration of the 1929 scale.

The National Labor Board has upheld a decision of the Indianapolis regional board ordering the reinstatement of eight union printers on the Vincennes "Post." Details of the original controversy were noted in this column. The National Board's order said that uncertainty of evidence made difficult the determination of facts, but "whether a lockout or a strike, we believe that the public interest would be furthered by reinstatement of the employees and the termination of this long-continued dispute."

John H. Schively, for many years connected with the Fire Prevention Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with offices in this city, died on Monday, July 16.

While not widely known among printers of this generation, Mr. Schively treasured as one of his dearest possessions an honorable withdrawal card from the International Typographical Union. In early manhood he was an employee of the Government Printing Office in Washington, and later had worked at the "case" in Seattle, where he finally severed his connection with the trade.

Mr. Schively had a most interesting career. He left the government service to become a missionary in India, where he remained for several years with his family. Leaving the Orient in the early '90s, he arrived in Seattle and obtained work at his trade on the "Post-Intelligencer." While subbing for a regular employee one Sunday night he was asked to help out in the city editor's department, one of the reporters having failed to "show up," and was assigned to report the sermon of a prominent local minister. Arriving at the church, where he had become known because of his having delivered some lectures on India, he found the minister had been seized by illness and was unable to preach. He was induced to enter the pulpit himself and deliver the sermon. At its conclusion he returned to the newspaper office, wrote out his sermon, and later assisted in putting it in type.

Being of a most affable nature, Mr. Schively made hosts of friends, and soon became a prominent figure in politics. He was elected to the position of state insurance commissioner and filled that office for several terms. He removed to San Francisco about fifteen years ago and entered the service of the insurance companies, in a position which brought him before the public in the capacity of lecturer on fire prevention.

Mr. Schively was 77 years of age at the time of his death.

### PROTESTS REIGN OF TERROR

The state executive committee of the Socialist party of California has protested against "the use of police and militia in support of the Industrial Association of San Francisco and the East Bay; against the reign of terror instituted by lawless mercenaries in the employ of various industrial interests, and the assistance of the police to these lawless elements; the attacks upon homes and meeting places of various persons and groups in Berkeley and other parts of the San Francisco Bay area under the claim that the persons so attacked were communists. These were deliberately planned and carried out for the purpose of intimidating any and all workers who insist on bettering their conditions."

### IN THE HEADLINES ESPECIALLY

I hope we never live to see the day when a thing is as bad as some of our newspapers make it.—Will Rogers.

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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, delivered an interesting address before a special meeting of Oakland Typographical Union at Native Sons' Hall in that city on July 11. President Howard had the distinction of being the first member of the executive council of the International Typographical Union to address a meeting of the Oakland printers' union, which was also the forty-eighth anniversary of that union. President Howard's remarks were given close attention by those present at the special meeting, who included President Hollis and a number of the active members of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Among those present at the meeting were President Abernathy, Secretary Friednash, Edward Pettit and D. G. Stevens of Oakland Mailers' Union and President Christie, Joseph Bailey and the writer, from San Francisco Mailers' Union.

Time permitting, President Howard, on his visits to this city, when No. 18's regular union meetings were held, always very obligingly favored the members with a very interesting address. Important business at the meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union last Sunday prevented the president from speaking at No. 18's union meeting, held on the same Sunday. President Christie, O. Benson, and others, including the writer, of No. 18, had the pleasure of listening to a portion of the quite interesting address President Howard delivered at the July union meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21.

While the M. T. D. U. officers have no regular monthly "pay-day," they continue to run true to form when away from home, or "out of town" on business connected with the affairs of locals of the M. T. D. U. The Kansas City mailer scribe in his article in the July "Typographical Journal" makes no mention of the visit and services which the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. in his financial report lists as of May 26. In addition to railroad fare of \$25.08, the secretary charges \$20 for two days' services and \$30 for hotel and meals, in Kansas City, making a total of \$75.08—and for what kind of services? Probably the cost of living has taken a "high-jump" in Kansas City.

## GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE

Before adjournment of the General Strike Committee on Thursday, July 19, the following motions were adopted:

"It is the sense of this convention that the executive committee of the General Strike Committee be not dissolved until such time as the president of this body so decides and that the president is empowered to recall the general committee if he so desires in behalf of organized labor and their interests."

"It is the sense and opinion of this General Labor Committee that in the interest of peace, good will to all our citizens of our metropolitan area, that all State troops be removed from our city without further delay by the governor of California."

The union button assures you of efficient services.

HALE BROS.  
MARKET AT FIFTHHeadquarters for  
Union MadeMICHAELS STERN  
Clothing for Men... see all the new styles at  
\$24.75 - \$29.75 - \$34.75  
HALE'S MAIN FLOOR

## SEATTLE PRINTERS MOVE

After an absence of a number of years, Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 again took office space in the Seattle Labor Temple, Secretary Ralph McCullough and Sam Johnson, his assistant, being welcomed by other labor officials on their return.

## Head of Steel Workers' Union

## Will Again Run for President

Michael F. Tighe, veteran president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, announces that he is candidate for re-election. It has been rumored that President Tighe would retire, after many years as head of the union.

In announcing he would seek re-election, President Tighe said appeals from the membership "not to desert the cause when great problems were confronting the organization" prompted his decision.

A movement to put younger men at the head of the Amalgamated has been reported under way for months. The plan has been pushed by leaders among the so-called "rank and file" group.

Simultaneously with Tighe's announcement, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Leonard announced he would run again.

## Tom Mooney Applies for Pardon

## Based on Recent Proceedings

Attorney Leo Gallagher arrived in San Francisco last week from Los Angeles to take charge of a pardon application on behalf of Tom Mooney to be filed with Governor Frank F. Merriam.

Mr. Gallagher, who is a candidate for associate justice of the California Supreme Court, visited San Quentin, where he worked out with Mooney the details for the petition.

On returning from San Quentin Gallagher wired Governor Merriam to ascertain whether the pardon petition and supplementary volumes filed with Governor Young, and later with Governor Rolph, were now in the official custody of Merriam. The petition and documentary evidence referred to are contained in ten huge volumes, which were the product of years of research.

The present petition will be based on this evidence plus the fact that Mooney was acquitted on May 24, 1933, in Judge Ward's court, on an indictment similar to the one for which he was convicted in 1917, and is now serving a life sentence.

Mr. Gallagher will remain in San Francisco until the petition is filed with the governor.

## "GIVE KIDS A BREAK"

Making of women's braided hand bags has been stopped in Haverhill, Mass., a center of the hand bag industry, as a result of an anonymous letter from a Haverhill Greek-American girl.

The girl, who signed her letter "Sweat-worker," wrote the N.R.A. that children were working half the night for 5 cents an hour while their fathers loafed.

"Give the kids a break," she asked N.R.A., "because I didn't get mine. I made these bags since I was 14. Now I'm 18 and I'm a girl and I'm sick and tired of watching little kids lose their fun."

"Make the fathers go to work. Give the kids a break if you want them to grow and be real American citizens and not turn their faces against America like they almost made me. So please use all your forces to stop hand bags from being made in houses but instead in the shops where they belong."

The Recovery Administration said the code authority of the industry ordered an investigation which revealed that school children and women were working in their homes all hours of the day and night making these bags, a specialty of Haverhill.

"There were twelve manufacturers employing about 2500 people and 90 per cent of the work was done at home," N.R.A. said. "Wages were described by the investigator as 'pitiful.'"

The code authority secured an agreement with the Haverhill Bag Manufacturers' Association to have the work done in factories instead of homes.

## BE A REAL TRADE UNIONIST

Just belonging to a labor organization is not enough. Carry this further and be a real trade unionist when you spend your union earned money. Demand the union label, card and button.

Used Automobiles  
BOUGHT FOR CASH

VONS pay top cash price for Fords, Chevs, Plymouths, Dodges, and all makes. Also buy equities.

## VONS

HENRY VON DER MEHDEN  
"The Best Place in San Francisco to Sell or Buy a Car"  
EASY TERMS SMALL PAYMENTS  
Van Ness Ave., Corner Mission St.  
SAN FRANCISCO



This  
Trade Mark  
Is  
Your  
Protection  
Dairymen's  
Union of  
California

GOOD BROS. DAIRY  
IS ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

Help us poor Dairymen by patronizing  
those that display this trade-mark.

IT COSTS NO MORE.

Mission 2226

DAIRYMEN'S UNION OF CALIFORNIA

## YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed  
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES



## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 20, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Secretary O'Connell excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Musicians No. 6, Karl Dietrick, Barney Frankel, Clarence King, George Kittler, Eddie Love, James Dewey, Phil Sapiro and Walter Webber; Cemetery Employees, John H. Price, John J. Donahue and Walter Baumeister; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, Captain G. H. Brokaw vice Captain L. P. Cooley.

Application for affiliation by Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial street, referred to organizing committee.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the following unions, transmitting donations to marine strike fund: Cemetery Employees, Printing Pressmen No. 24, Milk Wagon Drivers, Water Workers, Cloakmakers, Bookbinders, Socialist Party of San Francisco, Carpenters No. 483, Waitresses No. 48, Web Pressmen No. 4, Barbers No. 148, Homer W. Payne, Machinists No. 68, Post Office Clerks, Chauffeurs No. 265.

Resolution presented by Delegate Vandeleur of Street Carmen, Division No. 518, to the effect that the Council indorse the action of Division No. 1004 of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees in remaining out on strike, and that the Council and its affiliated unions pledge to this organization their full moral and financial support, in order that the intolerable conditions and grievances of the employees of the Market Street Railway Company may be remedied and settled. Resolution adopted by unanimous vote. International Vice-President P. J. O'Brien spoke on the subject, having been granted the floor, and his remarks were well received.

Referred to Executive Committee—Circular let-

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-  
naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.

ter from California State Federation of Labor, addressed to all California unions, asking them to contribute liberally to the striking marine workers in this state, unions north of Tehachapi to transmit funds to San Francisco Labor Council, and unions south of Tehachapi to transmit funds to Los Angeles Central Labor Council. From strike committee of General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, requesting financial support, this company refusing to recognize or negotiate with its employees. Coopers' Union No. 65, transmitting contribution to the A. F. of L. convention fund. Machinists' Lodge No. 68, stating that they will continue their strike in support of marine workers. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 and Ship Clerks' Association, thanking Council and affiliated unions for their portion of weekly apportionment of strike fund.

Referred to Secretary—From President William Green of A. F. of L., requesting to be kept informed of the developments in the pending strike and transmitting copy of telegram addressed to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, protesting against the assignment of police to protect the strikebreakers.

**Report of Educational Committee**—Committee reported having met jointly with the Committee on Labor Day History of the Labor Day Committee, and discussed a paper prepared by Delegate Manuel J. Jacobs, containing a proposal for the establishment of adult courses of education under the supervision and control of the Department of Education in this city, and containing the following recommendations: (1) That the paper prepared by Delegate Jacobs be printed in Labor Clarion; (2) that the Council indorse the establishment of such an educational school for the benefit of adults to enable them to fit themselves for new developments in industrial pursuits and improve their minds and opportunities for remunerative employment; (3) that Delegate Jacobs present his plan to the city superintendent of schools. Report concurred in.

Report of Finance Committee on contributions to the strike fund for marine workers for the week ending July 13, 1934, showed receipts amounting to \$2,181.51 and disbursements to six unions in the sum of \$2,095.50, leaving undistributed the sum of \$86.79. The following organizations were credited with making donations to this fund: Web Pressmen No. 4, Cemetery Employees, Street Carmen, Division No. 518, Barbers No. 148, Cloakmakers, Molders, Bookbinders and Bindery Women, Printing Pressmen, Technical Engineers, Richter-McKinnon Camp Spanish War Veterans, Ladies' Auxiliary of Machinists, S. S. White, Machinists No. 68, Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, Watchmen, Laundry Workers, Motion Picture Projectionists, Asphalt Workers, Jewelry Workers, Electrical Workers No. 151, Postal Clerks.

Report of Labor Day Committee for meeting held Saturday, July 7, was read. (See Labor Clarion, issue of July 13). Owing to the general strike, the date for the next meeting of the Labor Day Committee was changed from July 20 to July 28 next.

**Reports of Unions**—Window Cleaners on strike and employers threaten to employ strike-breakers. Bakers—Torino Bakery has settled with the union and should have its name removed from the "We Don't Patronize List"; Auto Mechanics, however, still have their grievance unsettled. Chauffeurs No. 265 paid out \$10,000 in strike benefits to members; union buttons taken away from members traveling on waterfront by guardsmen. Ice Wagon Drivers refuse to deliver ice to unfair steamers; complain also of being forced to remove union buttons by soldiers on waterfront. Tailors will return to work next Monday. Cooks stated some of their men were not taken back by hotels. Auto Mechanics have had 200 applications to join the union during this past week. Barbers have also increased membership during the strike. Teamsters No. 85—Men have voted to return to work.

Boilermakers at special meeting voted to continue strike as before. Street Carmen, Division No. 1004, have voted to remain out on strike; ask union people to stay away from Market Street cars. Longshoremen will not return to work until grievances are assured of settlement. Machinists have called off general strike, but "hot" work will not be handled. Marine Cooks and Stewards have placed fine against members riding on Market Street Railway cars. To same effect reports of Trackmen and Bill Posters. Theatrical Federation reported on 100 per cent co-operation during strike. Longshoremen reported on literature issued by Industrial Association accusing strikers of being unpatriotic. Unions receiving contributions thank for financial assistance. Sailors gave account of hearings before the President's Longshoremen's Board; also co-operation by Australian seamen. A number of delegates protested on behalf of their unions against removal of buttons and union insignia and names from vehicles. General discussion was had on the strike situation, optimism prevailing and warnings given to adopt proposals for arbitration and avoid creation of violence and disturbances. Those having facts in regard to removal of union buttons and insignia are requested to report to the Labor Council office.

Organizing Committee announced it will meet Tuesday evening, July 24.

**New Business**—Chauffeurs moved that the boycott against Morrison, the undertaker, be lifted. Motion carried.

Moved that the Executive Committee investigate reports that dockage and demurrage charges against vessels and cargoes tied up during strike are not being collected, and to protest the practice before the proper authorities. Motion carried.

Moved that directors of the Labor Clarion be requested to meet at an early date to consider question of publicity for the labor movement. Motion carried.

**Receipts**, \$3,436.95; **expenditures**, \$2,505.50.

Adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

CHAS. A. DERRY, Secretary pro tem.

Notice. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases and employing labor. Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible, and stay off the Market Street Railway cars.

Special Notice. The General Labor Day Committee will meet Saturday evening, July 28, 1934. All delegates and parade committees are urged to attend this important meeting.

## When You Buy Your New Uniform . . .

### Come to HASTINGS

We maintain a department devoted exclusively to custom uniforms, in charge of an expert military tailor. Hastings uniforms are unconditionally guaranteed. A monthly budget plan of purchase if desired.

**HASTINGS**  
Post at Kearny



## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

## Official Minutes

## of Meeting Held July 18, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, July 18, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. It was called to order by Vice-President B. A. Brundage at 8:15 p. m., President Rotell arriving later. On roll-call Aubrey Bell was noted absent. The minutes of the meeting held June 20 were approved as read. No meeting was held Wednesday, July 4.

Credentials—From Carpenters' Union No. 483, for Thomas Zant and C. E. Morris. The credentials were accepted; seated in their previous term. The following delegates were seated pending the arrival of their credentials: W. Seagrave, Millmen's Union No. 42, and Eugene Biia, Sign Painters' Union No. 510. Delegate Raymond Roebeling of Mailers' Union No. 18, being present, was also seated.

Communications—Building Trades Council minutes, filed; the Rochester Clothing Company stated it can furnish union label wearing apparel for Labor Day; posted.

Bills—Same were read and referred to the Trustees.

Secretary's Report—Stated he had put on a show for the Millmen's Union at their installation of officers. Has been consulting with unions on Labor Day uniforms and outfits. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters' Union stated that you can get a union hat as cheap as a non-union hat on a basis of quality for quality, but ask you that no matter how much you want to pay for a hat, look for their union label before you buy. Ice Wagon Drivers' Union reported they struck, returned to work and have been busy ever since. Garment Workers' Union No. 131—Factories shut down during strike; request not to let orders for Labor Day be delayed too long. Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44—All on strike; stated that political candidates should have the union label on all posted signs or literature. Motion Picture

Operators' Union reported all theaters and picture houses are shut down. Mailers' Union No. 18 reported all members working through sanction of their international; received a 10 per cent raise in wages. Cracker Bakers and their Packers' Auxiliary stated all cracker factories are closed; only working in the cake departments; want you to remember that the San Francisco Biscuit Company's products and the Peerless crackers are unfair to them. Sign Painters' Union is on strike. Molders Union is on strike and incidentally organizing some of the non-union shops. Carpenters' Union No. 22 reported they had to quit on some jobs for lack of material; also voting to strike. Pile Drivers' Union stated that many of their members are civil service employees and could not strike, but some crews' vacation had been set ahead and they were not working. Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 stated they are in the same position with some of their members and were not on strike. Pressmen's Union No. 24 reported business quiet; not on strike, but have an assessment on. Millmen's Union No. 42 reported mills shut down during strike; now have a co-delegate and hope he will continue to attend these meetings; thanks Secretary Desepte and the League for giving the motion picture show at their installation of officers. Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Union reported work not so good. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 reported they have not had time to take a

strike vote but will do so tomorrow night if strike continues; now is the time to look for and demand to see a clerk's union button. Office Employees' Union is waiting and watching things as to the prospects of the raise in pay of the municipal employees.

Agitation Committee—Secretary read the reports of the special meetings held on June 25 and July 13. Both reports were adopted with these appended motions: To secure Wilmot's Travel Board for Labor Day; to get approval of all unions involved for its use; carried. League's delegates to Labor Day Committee meeting to ask its co-operation on action of League's program.

Trustees approval all bills; same ordered paid.

New Business—On badges for Labor Day, referred to Labor Day Committee of the League.

Receipts, \$127.75; bills paid, \$152.13.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet again Wednesday, August 1, 1934.

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

## NEW MISSION MARKET GROCETERIA

Now owned and operated

by

MARKETS INC.

100% UNION

22nd and MISSION STREETS

1900



1934

SALE ENDS  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th  
SPECIAL PRICES  
FOR CLOSING WEEK

\$42.50 - \$44.50 - \$46.50

Union Men, Demand the Label!

**KELLEHER & BROWNE**

Union Tailors

716 MARKET STREET

## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1141 Market.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.  
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.  
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 509—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 1171 Market.  
Commercial Telegraphers—220 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.  
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Mabel Sutton, 2602 Sacramento.  
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.  
Dressmakers No. 101—767 Market.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Labor Temple.  
Federation of Administrators—Mary Cooney, 1701 Franklin.  
Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.  
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Labor Temple.  
Government Employees No. 51—S. C. Stillwell, 611 State Building.  
Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.  
Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers—W. A. Bernard, Sec., 66 Byxbee.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 101—767 Market.  
Ladies' Auxiliary, Trades Union Promotional League—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, room 315, Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—767 Market.  
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—732 Harrison.

Longshoremen No. 38-79—113 Steuart.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.  
Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Ferry Building.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Ferry Building.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.  
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.  
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.  
Optical Workers—H. F. McNeill, 778 10th Street.  
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 411 Broadway. John F. Bertucci, Sec., 2572 Bryant.  
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.  
Sign and Platorial Painters—200 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Street Carmen, Division 1004—Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Attendants—Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. MARKET 7560.  
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Vulcanizers and Tire Changers—R. T. Bennett, 281 Cumberland.  
Watchmen—F. E. Moore, Sec. 278 Mission.  
Waiters No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.  
Waitresses No. 48—866 Market.  
Watchmen—F. E. Moore, Sec., Labor Temple.  
Water Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.



## Editor Interprets Meaning of Strike

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Editor International Labor News Service

To attempt to report for weekly papers the action in a struggle so huge and that may change its whole complexion in any twenty-four hours is manifestly out of the question.

These things can be said, but with one eye on the wires that may bring any kind of news any minute:

The San Francisco battle is American labor's greatest and gravest struggle. It eclipses every other struggle, not merely because of numbers, but because it occurs at this particular moment, when the whole social order is undergoing modifications of the most momentous kind.

### Unprecedented Labor Unity

The struggle began with a single union, rapidly taking in all of the maritime unions. Thus it dragged. Then the city trades began to believe that defeat of the maritime unions would mean attack all along the line by victorious employers. Largely they joined in the great struggle to save the whole Coast movement. Unity of interest led to solidarity of action on such a scale as America never has known.

Some prophets have said this strike must fail because all general strikes have failed. That is not necessarily sound reasoning. There never has been a general strike in such a situation, over such an issue or at such a time. The changed thought toward all employment relations issues is a factor that employers ought not discount. It may fool them badly.

Labor victory in the great Pacific Coast struggle will surely mean a new surging of strength and militancy all along the line.

### San Francisco Points Way

San Francisco is the spearhead. It is the great focal point. It is bigger than any other situation, but in acute form it heads up and pretty much typifies the national situation.

The cold-blooded way of stating it is that the

whole spirit generally seems to be that dictatorial control by employers has gone far enough, that exploitation has gone far enough and that now is a good time for a showdown in the interest of democratic control—a say on the part of the workers and a lighter burden for them to carry. The Pacific Coast witnesses this determination in action, but that action can happen anywhere.

Toledo and the first Minneapolis strike were markers leading to San Francisco, and it is conceivable that San Francisco may be a marker leading somewhere else.

### Two Laws Took Off Lid

The action that took off the lid to make San Francisco's struggle possible was the release of workers from the bondage of "yellow dog" contracts and injunctions and the guarantee of their right to organize and bargain by N.I.R.A. and the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law.

There is nothing mysterious about San Francisco's strike except the stupidity and arrogance of employers who have refused to yield to the march of time and the clear justice of the labor demands.

### "SCABS" EN ROUTE HERE

The notorious private detective, P. L. Bergoff, announced in New York the dispatch of 100 strike-breakers from Chicago to San Francisco by airplane and railway. Another group of 100 "key

men" would be sent from New York, he said. Bergoff estimated that if the general strike in San Francisco lasted a week he would have 1000 strike-breakers there. Most of those already sent, he stated, had been recruited for strike duty in Akron, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis.

Judge—I can not conceive of a meaner, more cowardly act than yours of deserting your wife. Do you realize that you are a deserter? Rastus—If you knowed dat lady as Ah does you sho wouldn't call me no deserter. Ah is a refugee—dat's what Ah is.—Ex.



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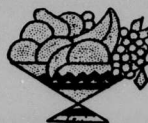
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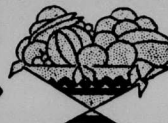
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